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Introduction

Snails belonging to the genus *Cepaea* have been the subject of scientific study since the time of Linnaeus. Snails not only move slowly, but have a short generation time, allowing genetic changes to accumulate rapidly. The snails *Cepaea nemoralis* are cross-fertilizing hermaphrodites that are able to tolerate a wide range of habitats. These snails display polymorphism – different phenotypic forms among the same species. *Cepaea nemoralis* are polymorphic for color, and for the presence, number, and appearance of bands. There may be up to five bands, and the main classes of color are pink, yellow, and brown. These snails clearly show their genotype in the phenotype of their shells. In “Polymorphism in Cepaea: A Problem With Too Many Solutions?” by Jones, it is suggested that different polymorphic forms appear due to different allele frequencies. This causes phenotypic differences over a small area.

**By building on this research, the scientists hope to discover if elevation is involved in the polymorphism of** *Cepaea nemoralis***, and to see if this apparent polymorphism is the effect of pseudo-replication, genetic drift, selection, or a combination of selection and drift.**